Portraits and Biographies of the I'umerous Candidates for the White House.

Interesting Facts About Re-elections and the Voting by Presidential Electors.

Popular Vote for President in 1880 and 1884, as Shown by the Official Returns.

There are seven Presidential tickets before the American peopie seeking their suffrages at the quadrennial election to be held on the first Tuesday in November next, namely; Albert E. Bedstone, of California, for President, and John Colvin, of Kansas, for Vice President, nominated at Washington on February 22 by the Industrial Reform party; Belva A. Lockwood, of the Dis rict of Columbia, for President, and Alfred H. Love, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President, nominated at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 15, by woman suffragists; A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, for President, and Charles E. Cunningham, of Arksussas, for Vice President, nominated at Cincinnati on May 16, by the Union Labor party; Robert H. Cowdrey, of Illinois, for President, and W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas, for Vice President, nominated at Cincinnati on May 17, by the United Labor party; Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, for President, and John A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice President, nominated at Indianapolis May 20, by the Prohibition party; Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President, nominated at St. Louis, June 6, by the Democratic party; and Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Lovi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice President, nominated at Chicago, May 25, by the Republican party. With such a large collection to choose from the American voter ought to be able, with very little trouble, to make a selection suitable to his taste. "You pays your There are seven Presidential tickets before able, with very little trouble, to make a selec-tion suitable to his taste. "You pays your money and takes your choice." We print below brief sketches and portraits of nearly all the

Benjamin Harrison. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for President, comes from Puritan stock. Sev-eral of his ancestors were men of distinction. His great grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, of



con of Independence, was three times Governor of his State, and was a member of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, and William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of the nomines, was the ninth President of the United States, besides being a renowed soldier and statesman.

Gen. Harrison was born at North Bend, Ham-Gen. Harrison was born at North Bend. Hamilton County. Ohio. Ang. 20, 18-3; received a classical education, graduating at Miami University. Oxford. Ohio, in 1832; studied law at Cincinnati. Ohio; removed in March. 1854, to Indianapolis, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in the practice of the law; was elected in October, 1850, by the people. Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State; was commissioned in July, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Indiana Volunteers; raised Company A, of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Capta n and on the or annuation of the regiment was commissioned Colored; in August went with the on the or animation of the regiment was commissioned Colonel; in August went with the
regimen, to Kentucky and served until mustored out in Janu, 1885; was brev t ed until mustored out in Janu, 1885; was brev t ed until mustored out in Janu, 1885; in Coloner, 1886.
While in the field, was re-sletted Reporter of
the Supreme Court, which office he had lost by
accepting his commission in the army; after
having brea mustered out he enter dupon the
duties of Reporter and selved for four years; in
1876 he was the candidate of the Republican
party for Govenor of Indiana, but was defected; was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission in 1870; was closted
to the United States Senate as a Republican
to succeed Joseph E. Molonald, Democrat, and
took his seat March 4, 1881. He sought re-election to the Sanate in 1886, but was defeated by
Judge Turple, the Lemocratic nomines.

Levi P. Morton.

Levi P. Morton, the Republican Vice-Presi-tial candidate, was born in Vermont sixty years ago. His mother was the widow of a \$250-a-year clergyman, and his father was a tailor in a com-munity where clothes hardly ever wore out, and where collections were slow. Levi told his father that he would never learn the tailor's trade, and he went into a store for \$3) a year and found." As a clerk he was a success. In two years he had a store of his own. His trade increased; he had genius for business; he sought wider field. From a country store he grain-



ated into banking, and is to-day the head of the great banking firm of Morton, Blies & Co., with offices in New York, London and Paris. He has served in Congress from a New York offices in New York, London and Paris. He has served in Congress from a New York Oity district. It was understood that Garfield would make Morton his Secretary of the Treasury. That partfolio was promised to Mr. Morton, but Gardeld, it is said, at the last moment "reconsidered his determination." Instead, he offered Morton the Secretaryship of the Navy, which was declined. Subsequently Mr. Morton was appointed Minister to France, and remained in Paris until the end of Gardeld's term. Mr. Morton was a devoted admirer and an enthusiastic follower of Roscoe Conkling, but did not antagonize the great Senator's chemics. He has been twice a candidate and twice defeated for the United States Senate—first by Evarts and again by Hiscock. Two years ago he had more votes than Miller, but Hiscock's little legion remained firm and finally carried the day for the Syracuse



country store. The removal of the family to Clinton, Oneida County, gave Grover additional educational advantages in the academy there. country store. The removal of the family to Cinton, Oneids County, gave Grover additional educational advantages in the acad-my there. In his 17th year he became a cierk and an assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City, in which his elder brother, William, now a Presbyterian clergyman, was then a teacher. In 1855 Grover went to Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, and assisted his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd Book," receiving \$10 for six weeks' services. In August, 1855, he entered the Buffalo law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers as clerk. Hers he applied himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Eric County Jan. 1, 1803, and held the office three years. In 1855 he was the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, but was defeated by Lyman K. Bass, Republican. He then became a law partner of Isaac W. Vanderpool, and in 1859 formed the law partnership of Lamning, Cleveland & Folsom. His practice was fairly successful until 1870, when he was elected Sheriff of Eric County. At the expiration of his three-years' term he became a nember of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, which was a prosperous one. In the fall of 1881 he was nominated for Mayor by the Buralo Democratic and was elected by a majority of 3,530. The Democratic State convention which met at Syracuse in September, 182, nominated him for Governor of New York, and he was elected by a plurality of 192,84 vot s, his opponent being Charles J. Polger, Secretary of the Treasury. July 11, 1884, the National Democratic Convention in Chicago neminated Cleveland for President he receiving on the second ballot 683 votes out of a total of 820, and on motion of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, who became his running ma'e, the nominarion was made unsnimous. The canvass of 1884 is too wall remembered to require a re-iew. Cleveland 4,874,986; Blaine 4,801,981; Butier, 173,376; St. Joan, 150,361. At the National Demo

President Cleveland was married in the White House June 2, 18%; to Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo bar, and the union has proved a very happy one.

Cleveland's yokefellow, Allen G. Thurman, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. When he was six years o.d his parents moved to Ohio. He attended country schools and was finally graduated from a grammar school, but never had a collegate training. While still a youth he studied law under his mucls, ex-Gov. Allen of Ohio, and Judge Swayne, and his ambition was to become a good inwyer and secure a good practice. In this he succe ded. Over his own protest he was nominated for the XXIXth Congress and elected, reversing an adverse majority of over six hundred votes. He was made a member of the House Judichary Committee. At the close of his term he declined a remonination. In 1851 he was pressed into the race for a Supreme Court Judgeship and elected. He sat upon the bench for four years, the last two years serving as Chief Justice. In 1853 he was put forward as the Democratic candidate for the Governorship against Rutherford B. Hayes, but was defeated by 3,000 vo.es. The Democratis at Allen G. Thurman.

Governorship against Rutherford B. Hayes, but was defeated by 3,000 vo.es. The Democrates at the same time secured the Legislature and elected Thurman United States Senator to succeed Ben Wade. He took his seat in the Senate in 1800, and immediately became the particle leaser in the body. In 18,5 he was re-elected and served to the close of his term in 1881.

On retiring from the Senate, March 4, 1881, Senator Thurman determined to devote himself to his universe affairs. In a week, however, he to his private affairs, in a week, however, he was appointed by President Garfield, with ex-Secretary Howe of Wisconsin and ex-Secretary of State Evarts, to represent the American Gov-ernment in the Int-mational Congress to as-semble in Paris in the spring of 1881 to consider



and agree, if possible, upon the propriety of fix-ing a uniform rule by which silver should be re-garded as money in the countries therein repregarded as money in the countries therein represented. He accepted the trust, and soon after his return from Europe was selected, with Chief Justice Cooley of Michigan and Mr. Washburne of Illinets, ex-Minister to France, to serve upon an advisory commission in the troubles as to different al rates between the trunk relicades leading from the Atlantic scaboard to the West. His last appearsn'te before the public was as principal counsel of the United States in the famous tally sheet forgery cases of Franklin County, Ohio.

Clinton B. Fisk.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the man selected by the Pronibitionists to carry their banner through the present compaign, was born at York, Livingston County, N. T., in the year 1828, and is a representative of the New England Fisks, from which have been bred men of renown. He was a child when his father removed to Michigan. In his youth he began a course of education preparatory to the university, but was prevented completing it by bad health. He then opened a store, and was successively merchant, miller, and banker before leaving Michigan to take his residence in St. Louis. This was in 1859.

The war was still young when Mr. Fisk became Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, in the forces of the Union. Made a Brigadier General in 1892, he was premetal to Brevet Major General of Volunteers in 1895. After the war he was Assistant Commissioner under Gen. Howard in the management of the Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the man selected by the under Gen. Howard in the management of the Freelmen's Buseau in Kentucky and Ten-

Gen. Fisk is one of the leading laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is President of the Beard of Trustees of Fisk University,



New Jorsey; and of Albion College, Michigan, His useful services to religious organizations include the duties of a trustee of the American Missionary Association, and those of membership in the book committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General is understood to be a man possessing amole means. His secular activities are principally in railroading and insurance intrest, and his place of business is New York City. He is a friendly and genial man, of portly pressuce, and excels in public address. New Jersey; and of Albion College, Michigan.

John A. Brooks.

John A. Brooks.

Dr. John A. Brooks, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Prohibition ticket, is a tall portly man, with a large head, covered with a heavy growth of hair slightly tinged with gray. He was born in Mason County, Ky. June 3, 1806. His ancestors were Virginians and his father a cl rgyman. He was brought up on a farm, but received a college education, having graduated from Bethany College, Virginia, in 1836. He was President of Flaming College, Kentucky, for two years, and afterward entered the ministry.

At the age of 15 he became a public advocate of temperance. He has been closely identified with the temperance cause since then, and became one of the early advocates of prohibition. In 1880, with thirty-five voters, he organized the Prohibition Alliance of Missouri.

Dr. Brooks was chosen President, and for four

years at his own risk and without salary, canvassed one hundred counties of the State in the interests of submission. A Legislature pledged to submit was elected the first year, but it falled by two or three votes to pass the submission bill. They instead passed the Downing high license law. In 1882 another Legislature pledged to submission was elected. Again, however, the amendment was lost by treachery.

Brooks then left the Democratic party in disgust, and in 1884 was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Alliance and also the Prohibition party. The campaign grew hot. Cleveland carried the State by 39,000, while Marinadnke's majority was only 420. Brooks polled five times as many votes as St. John. This agitation and temperance work, followed up by the W. C. T. U., resulted in the Wood local eption law, under which sixty-five counties and lourteen cities have been carried for prohibition. Since 1834 Dr. Brooks has been in the lecture field, mostly in the Southwest, and prohibition has made large gains under him. has made large gains under him.

A. J. Streeter. Alson J. Streeter, candidate for President on the Union Labor ticket, was born in Rensselacr County, New York, in the year 1823, and is there-



fore in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His family came from Massachusetts. Young Streeter began life on his father's farm in Allegany began life on his father's farm in Allegany County, to which the elder Streeter removed when the boy was four years old. The father died in 1855, and the son was obliged to make his own way. Hearing of Knox College, then just opened at Galesburg, Illinois, where there was a labor department enabling young men to work out an education, he concluded to go there. Upon his arrival he found the working department was not in running order. He knew how to make shingles, so he bought trees and cut them down and into blocks on Saturdays, and had them hauled to town. In this way be earned means to attend Knox College for three years. In 1849 he went to California with an ox team, returning two years later to Galesburg, but in 1853 he drove a herd of young cartle from Galesburg to California for market. The next year he bought California for market. The next year he bought another drove and went through with them, making a profit on both trips, Mr. Streetes bought lands near New Windsor, Mercer County bought lands near New Windsor, Mercer County, Illinois, stocked a farm and has been raising stock ever since. He is now a large land owner, a model farmer and a successful stock raiser. During the war for the Union he was a war Democrat. In 1872 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving on the Committee on Education and Agriculture, and taking an active part in railroad legislation "to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination." It was the time of the Granger movement and Mr. Streeter joined the Grangers. In 1873 Mr. Streeter severed all his old political affiliation and became interested in forming the Labor party, and in 1878 he was a candidate for Congress on that ticket. Mr. Streeter has been prominent in the labor cause for a number of years and stands well with the community of which he is a member.

Charles E. Cunningham. The candidate for Vice President on the Union Labor ticket, Charles E. Canningham, is a resi



dent of Little Rock, Arkansas, and was identified with the Greenback Labor party from the commencement of its organization. Two years age, within seventeen days of election day, he was put into the field as a candidate for Governor of Arkansas by the Union Labor party, and he carried three of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, beating Hughes, the protect Governor, in his own country by 1,00 votes, and polling a total vote in twenty-three counties of nearly 2,000—there being no organization of the party nor any tickets up in the remaining counties in the State. He has been an active, industrious workingman all his life, boing a farmer and a lumbe man. He is 65 years old, yet he is fall of manny power, being exceedingly vigorous and as apply as if he was not more than 25.

tem years has been in busin as in Chicago, part

fire in 18 1. He was for seven years editor of the



of the time in the sale of drugs as a clerk, for some years in the printing business on his own account, and for the last year as secretary of a company established in Chicago. Mr. Cowdrey has been an independent in politics since 1878, at which time he left the Republican party. He has never held any political office, and the present is his first venture as a candidate.

Albert E. Redstone.

The Industrial party is the name of a political organization which numbers among its adherents a goodly number of oblitime Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists, Grangers, Laborites, Prohibitionists, Female Suffregists, and other so-called "reform" element. The Industrialists took time by the forelock and met in national convention at Washington, D. C., on Washington's birthday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Albert E. Redstone, the nomines for President, was born near Canandaig a. N. Y., in 1832. He emigrated to Indiana when quite young, and afterward went to Louisville, Ky., where he learned the printing business. When but little over thirteen years of age he was made foreman of the Franklin (Ind.) Examiner office. The Industrial party is the name of a politi

At the age of 21 he went to California, but re-turned to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1859, and be-came the head of the firm of Redstone Bros. &



Co., manufacturers of of heavy machinery. mediately after the close of the war Mr. Red-stone again took up his abode in California, and was prominently identified with the labor cause on the Pacific coast. He was chosen President of the National Labor Council, and took up his residence at Washington City in 1872, and was consecutively re-e-ceted until 1878. He sub-sequently returned to California and is now a

John Colvin.

Mr. Redstone's running mate is John Colvin, a native of Williamsburg, Ohio, where he was born in 1841. Although enjoying but the educational advantages in early life, he has devoted so many of his leisure hours to study and research that he has become a fluent and able orator. Mr. Coivin removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1853, leaving the latter State for Kansas in 1870. He is the owner of a besutiful country seat near the thriv-ing village of Moline, Kan. He has a wife and five sons, and is a firm adherent of the Presby-terian Churth. Mr. Coivin is proud of being called a granger and is in every request a typical terian Church. Mr. Colvin is proud of being called a granger, and is in every respect a typical



American farmer, large-hearted, enterprising. and hospitable.

Gossip About the Candidates, The fathers of Cleveland, Thurman, and Morton were clergym+n.

Belva Lockwood, the Presidential candidate of
the Woman-Suffrage party, was 39 years old last

the Woman-Suffrage party, was 39 years old last August.
General Harrison has in perial blood in his veins. Powhattan, the father of Pocahontas, was one of his ancostors.

Mrs. Harrison said not long ago that when she and her husband went to Washington to live he had never worn a dress suit.

Clevelar d and Harrison are both Presbyterians, but Harrison is a deacon.

Ben Harrison's first fight in the war was a complete vicerry. He surprised the rebels near Russellville. Ky., and captured the camp, the town and the county.

Juago Thurman's library cont ins many French and Spanish work. He learned French in his youth but did not begin the study of Spanish until he was 50 years od.

Mr. C. E. Shaw, of Chicago, has a medal on one side of which is represented an old log cabin as the center-piece and the words around the border: "The People's Choice—the Hero of Tippscance." On the other side, around a vignette of the old General, is the inscription: "Major General W. H. Harrison. Born Feb. 3, 1773."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Interesting Facts About Re-elections and the Voting by Presidential Electors.

the Voting by Presidential Electors.

The Presidents who have been honored with a second election are exactly one-third the while number. Of the seven chosen a second time, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grans, five belong to the first half-century of the Government.

Of the fourteen other incumbents of the office of President, John Adams, John Quiney Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmars, Pierse, Buchanan, Johnson, Hayes, Garrield and Arthur, who each served four years or less, all but two belong to the last sixty years of the Government. Still it must be observed that a nearly all these cases there was no second nomination, so that a second election was out of the question. The exceptions were those of President J. Q. Adams of Massachuse ts, beaten in his second canvass by General Jackson, and President Van Buren, of New York, who, on his accond nomination, was beaten by General Harrison.

was put into the field as a candidate for Governor Arkansas by the Union Labor party, and he carried three of the strongest Democratic three o

jority, Adams becams Vice President without further voting.

At the second election, in 1793, the electors scattered their votes less, Washington getting the whole 124, and for the second choice Adams having 77; George Clin.on, of New York, 50; Jefferson, 4; and Burr, 1. But at the third election the scattering was very noticeable, John Adams having 71; Jefferson, 68; Thomas Pinckney, 59; Burr, 30; Samuel Adams, 15; Ellsworth, 11; Jay, 5; Clinton, 7; Iredell, 3; Washington, Johnston, and John Henry, 2 each; C. C. Pinckney, 1. The votes for Washington were one each from Virginia and North Carolina, In the four h election Jefferson and Burr were tied at 73 votes each, while Adams had 6; and C. C. Pinckney 6; with 1 for Jay; wh responshe House of Representatives elected Jefferson, and Burr, as a matter of course, became Vice President. As a consequence, the twelfth ameniment of the Constitution was adopted, giving us our present system of electoral voting for President and Vice President separately, and at the next election the vote was for Jefferson and George Clinton, 162 each, against Pinckney and king, 14 each.

There was a curious division however, in the sixth election. Madison received 121 votes for President and 3 for Vice-President while Clinton received 113 for Vice-President, while Clinton received 113 for Vice-President and 6 for President, Vermont, throwing her 6 votes for Madison, had given the 6 for Vice-President to Langdon, while New York gave 13 to Madison and 6 to Clinton for President, but for Vice-President gave 13 to Clinton, 3 to Madison, and 3 to Monroe. The concentrated opposition ticket was that of Pinckney and King again, who received 47 votes each. In Madison's second election Elbridge Gerry for Vice-President get 131 votes, or 3 more than Madison for President. Hence in the opposition Jared Ingers ill for Vice-President got only 86 votes while De Witt Clinton for President mad 80.

Monroe in 1817 got 183 votes for President get the Reference and the second delection for President and 1

ident had 89.

Monroe in 1817 got 183 votes for President, against Rufus King's 34; while D. D. Tompkins was chosen Vice-President by 183 votes, against four candidates, John E. Hovard leading with 22. At his re-election Monroe made the great sweep of 231 votes, against 1 for John Quincy Adams, while Tompkins had 218, against 14 scattering.

The succeeding election was among the most The succeeding election was among the most singular in the record. Calboun was chosen Vice President by 181 votes, against 78 divided among five candidates; yet, for President, Jackson had but 29, Adams 34, Crawford 41, Clay 37. The House then elgeted Adams. Of the votes for Vice President, 13, contributed by four different States, had been for Jackson. In the next election, however, while Jackson got 173 votes, against J. Q. Adams 33, Calboun only got 171, arainst Rush's Si, Georgia giving her 7 votes for Vice President to William Smith of South Carolina.

lina.

In 1833 an electoral vote more like those of our own day was cast. Six States gave their 49 votes to the ticket of Clay and Sergeant. South Carolina gave 11 to Floyd and Lee; Vermont gave 7 to Wirt and Ellmaker. Jack on and VanBuren were elected, but while the former had 219 votes, Pennsylvania's 30 were diverted to Wilkins of that State for Vice President, so that VanBuren got only 189.

There was a general breaking up again on the next election, in which Van Buren got 170 votes for President, Harrison, 73; White, 26; Wel ster, 14; Mangum, 11. For Vice President, R. M. Johnson had 147; Granger, 77; Tyler, 47; William Smith, 23. Harrison turned the tables on Van Buren with 234 to 60 in the next election, and Tyleralso had 24 vetes for Vice President, with 48 for Johnson, 11 for fracewell and 1 for Po k.

In 1844 the vote was 170 for Polk and Dallas, against 105 for Clay and Fredinghaysen; and thereafter went on habitually in the Electoral College a like concentration of votes on two tickes, with the well-known exceptions of the stormy years preceding the civil war.

Haven; Lieutenant Governor, Nathan Babcock, of Stonington; Secretary of State, Theodore L. Pease, of Enfield; Treasurer, George W. Keis, of Norwich; Comptroller, Edward Manchester, of Winstell Comptroller, Edwar got only 189.

POPULAR VOTES FOR PRESIDENT. Results of the Elections of 1880 and 188 as Shown by the Official Returns.

The popular vote for President and Vice-Preident in the several States of the Union at the last two Presidential elections is given below They will be found valuable for reference. Cu

STATES.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Dow.
bams	50,221	91,185	4,642	
CRIDARA	42,436	60,775	4,079	
ifornia	80,378	80,417		
orado	27,450	24,647	1,4.5	
necticut	67,071	64,415		412
ware	14,133	15,275		
ida	23,032	27,922		
rxia	54,068	109,470		
iota	318,037	277,321	26,358	586
ans	232, 164	933,592	12,962	
B	183,927	105,845	32,327	630
808	121,549	59,801	19,710	CONTRACTOR
tneky	106,303	149,988	11,409	277
Sintin	38,016	03,007	4.89	
10	74,030	65,161	4,408	235
yland	78,515	94,796	813	OFFICE R
sachusetta	165,205	111,980	4,548	799
rigan	185,341	131,597	34,755	1,156
neaota	93,903	58,315	3,267	299
desippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	167
ouri	153,567	208,600	35,045	
raska	54,979	28,523	3,853	correct)
ada	10,445	11,215	*****	
Hampshire	44.832	40,194	348	189
Jersey	120,535	121,565	2,617	191
Yerk	555,744	534,511	12,877	2,177
h Carolina	115,574	124,306	1,13	
Economicon	375,084	340,821	0,450	6,542
on	20,619	19,855	249	
naylvania	464,704	4.7,428	20,668	1,982
de laland	18,195	10,779	2:3	25
th Carolina	58,071	112,312	556	7
DOMSOU	107,677	129,560	5,916	43
M	53,998	150,528	27,405	*****
mont	45,567	18,013	1,212	110
itim	81,020	128,596	139	
t Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	805
constu	144,400	114,649	7,980	161
Totals	4,450,921	1,147,888	907,236	12,576

			- 1	_
STATES.	Blaine,	Cleveland.	Butler.	St. John.
Alabama	50, 44	92,073	762	61
Arkenseas	50,887	72,927	1,847	*****
California	100,816	89,307	1,975	2,64
Colorado	36,277	27,627	1,958	76
Connecticut	65,923	67,199	1,625	3,49
Delaware	12,778	17,054	6	ä
Florida	28,030	31,769	*****	7
Georgia	47,964	91,567	125	1,58
Illinois	337,474	312,355	10,910	12,67
Indiana	238,480	244,993	8,716	5,01
lowa	197,089	*177, 286	*****	1,50
Капиая	133,393	90,030	16,346	4,49
Kentucky	118,674	132,757	1,655	3,10
Louisiana	46,347	62,450	120	33
Maine	72,200	52,140	3,953	2,16
Maryland	85,600	96,932	531	2,79
Massachusetts	146,734	122, 552	24,382	0,92
Michigan	192,669	*189,361	42,053	18,40
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,387	4,69
Mississippi	42,774	78,547	200000	****
Missouri	*2 2 261	235,972	*****	2,03
Nebraska	76,877	54,351	*****	2,3
Novada	5,573	7,189	*****	
New Hampshire.	43,16	39,166	552	1,57
New Jersey	124,433	127,784	3,494	6,15
New York	502,0.5	5 10,134	17,004	25,00
North Carolina	121,397	142, 71	10	42
Ohio	4.13,062	368,283	5,179	11,00
O:e20n	26,632	24,593	723	46
Pennsylvania	474,238	203,510	16,992	15,30
Rhode Island	19,029	12,438	441	92
South Carolina	21,733	61,890	448444	****
Tennessee	124.000	133, 270	957	1,13
Texas	85,353	223,206	3,821	3,51
Vermont	39,514		785	1,61
Virginia	139,356	145,497	1727124	14
West Virginia	63,096	67,317	395	93
Wisconsia	161,146	140,454	4,599	8,67

Cleveland's plurality, 71,422.

*Fusion. METEOROLOGICAL reports from the

Punjab Province of British India give a mean rainfall of 29.1 inches for 1886, ranging from 53.3 inches at Abbottal a l to 4.3 inches at Muzaffargarb, not including the extraordinary fall of 127.5 inches at Dharmsala. The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 183 degrees at Lahore on April 28, and it ranged from 172 degrees to 175 degrees in the five succeeding months. The greatest maximum in the shade was 118 at two stations on April 13, and the absolute minimum in the shade was 29 degrees at Rawalpindi in February.

According to Dr. Howship Dickinson a furred tongue is not necessarily an alarming symptom. To some persons it is normal to have a clean tongue, and to others equally normal to have a coated tongue, so that it is impossible to fix any degree or limit of coating as

COLD-WATERITES.

Connecticut Prohibitionists Convention Nominate a State Ticket.

The Public Debt Statement-High License in New Jersey-Sheridan's Health.

The Connecticut State Prohibition Convention met at Hartford, and the Rev. C. E. Northrup was elected Chairman. In his address he said be was convinced that the prohibition smendment in Rhods Island would never be enforced. "It is of no use to attempt a reform of this kind through either of the old parties. The Prohibition party has now taken its position on solid ground, and will make no compromise." Mr. Northrup was heartily ap-plauded. The 11 aform declares for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by statutory and constitutional enactments enforced by a prohibition party; will declare for a tariff so adjusted as to be for the best interests of all; for civil service reform; for uniform divorce laws; for the Australian ballot; for settlement of labor troubles by arbitration; for a revision of the pension laws in justice to the soldiers, and will appeal to all voters to unite with the party. Four hundred and fourteen delegates were present. The Hon. T. C. Richmond, of Wisconsin, spoke, and a collection was taken up, and over \$2,000 subscribed. The Committee on Resolutions split on woman suffrage, and two reports were made. The majority report ignored the subject, while the minority favored some expression. The minority was laid on the table. The majority report was then amended so as to indorse the Indianapolis platform, favoring woman suffrage. A plank was added demanding the abolition of the internal-revenue tax on liquors by immediate prohibition of the traffic, and the majority report was unanimously adopted. The State ticket was then nominated as follows: Governor, Hiram Camp, of Nast Haven: Lieutenant Governor, Nathan

During the Last Month	
The following is the debt state	ement fo
the month of July:	
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4's percent	221,642,93
Bonds at 4 per cent	713,738,20
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	133198
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,00
Pacitis railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,522,51
Principal	014 198 14
Interest	6,416,54
The state of the s	
Total	,020,554,68
Total	SED SINC
MATUI V.	26.0440.60
Principal	2,475,66
linterest	167,92
Total8	2 649,53
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST	
Old domand and legal-tender notes &	3/6,737,83
Certificates of deposit	15,005,0
Gold certificates	131,954,11
Silver certificates	2.3,680,67
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934,	a 2022 au
estimated as lost or destroyed	6,992,64
Principal	734,505.00
Principal	
Principal	1,721,122,00
Luterest	6,584,40
Market Avenue	# 10 may 21
Total	L + 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
for reduction of debt\$359,909,641	
Less reserve held for re-	
demot on of United	
States notes 100,000,000	
	450,000,64
	0.00
Total debt loss available cash	
items	2.7,796,30

t cash in the Treasury..... bt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, .81,161,447,653

Decrease of debt during the month 8 4.137,298 screase of debt sines June 30, 1888 4,137,293 sit in the abury available for Reduction OF THE PUBLIC DESIT.
old held for gold certificates actu-ally outstanding.
ver held for silver certificates act-

.8 131,959,112 s ly outstanding.... S. notes held for certificates of 203,080,673 deposit actually outstanding..... Cash held for matured debt and in-15,205,000 terest unpaid.....

Total available for reduction of Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 875, and July 12, 1882.8 100,000,000 Unavailable for reduction of debt: Fractional silver coin...... Minor coin..... Total.....\$
Certificates held as each......
Net each balance on hand...... 26,168,215 53,695,974

Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account. 8 646,123,365

106,249,535

EN. SHERIDAN IMPROVING. Dr. O'Reilly Notes the Changes the Last Few Week, Have Wrought.

Dr. O'Reilly has issued the following encouraging bulletin at Nonquitt, under late of Aug. 1:

Gen. Sheridan was last seen by me the afternoon of July 7, the day after the disembarkation from the Swatara. On resuming to-day my duty as attending physician I note the following changes which have occurred since the data named: The General's whole appearance is better and his color more natural. His eyes are brighter and have more expression. His face is faller, and, judging from this and the contour of his limbs, he has gained in weight. His pulse is 9, of good volume and tension, and perfectly regular. His respiration has increased in depth and evenness. He is taking more food and his dietary has been greatly enlarged. His cough is easier and less frequent. His mind is more active and his perception clearer and his nervous and muscular system more decidedly able to resist fatigue. To sum up, these observations indicate improvement in all Gen. Sheridan's functions. The change has been so gradual as to be hardly p reeptible form day to day, but in a period of three weeks the gain is manife st.

ROSERT O'REILLY.

High License in New Jersey.

The Court of Errors at Trenton, N. J., has declared the High-License Local Option Law passed by the Legislature last winter constitutional. Justice Van Sickle wrote the opinion. The high license feature of the law was declared valid by a manimous vote, but the court was divided on the local option feature, the vote standing 8 to 7 in favor of its constitutionality.

Newsy Brieffets.

GENERAL H. HURT, a prominent Virginian, died suddenly at Louisville, Ky. THE eighteenth sanual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America met in Boston the other day.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY head of fat cattle were recently sold by C. Alexander, of Paris, Ky., for shipment to England, the largest sale ever made in that State by one man.

Seven deaths were caused by excessive heat at Kansas City, Mo., though the higha necessary accompaniment to perfect est temperature recorded was only 97 de-